

THE MECHANIC: FARMER, AND WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

"THE GREATEST HAPPINESS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER."

VOL. I.

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THE MECHANIC.

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the most favorable terms and used be handed in on Friday.

Working-men's Measures.

EQUAL UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.
ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT
FOR DEBT.
ABOLITION OF ALL LICENSED MONOPOLIES.
AN ENTIRE REVISION OR ABOLITION
OF THE PRESENT MILITIA SYSTEM.
A LESS EXPENSIVE LAW SYSTEM.
EQUAL TAXATION ON PROPERTY.
AN EFFECTIVE LIEN LAW FOR LABORERS ON BUILDINGS.
A DISTRICT SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS.
NO LEGISLATION ON RELIGION.
THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

MECHANICS' CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates of the Mechanics and Working Men of New England, holden at Washington Hall in Providence, R. I. on the 5th inst. agreeable to previous notice, credentials were presented by Delegates from the towns, representing every State in New England except Vermont (—From Providence, North Providence, Pawtucket, Scituate, Warwick, Cranston, Coventry, all of Rhode Island; from Lowell, New Bedford, Taunton and Springfield, Mass.; from Windham and Canterbury, Ct.; Exeter, Somersworth and Newmarket, N. H.; and Saco, Me. In addition to these, many gentlemen were admitted who came not prepared with credentials.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M. and Chauncey W. Saunders unanimously elected Chairman, and Jacob Frieze, Secretary. The objects of the Convention were then discussed in an interesting manner by several gentlemen, and on motion it was voted to appoint a committee of five to prepare a written Constitution to be presented to the Convention. Willard Guile, of Lowell, John B. Eldredge, of Springfield, John R. Goodman, of New Bedford, William Hurlbut, of Saco, and Joseph A. Scott, of North Providence, were accordingly chosen to constitute this Committee, and proceeded forthwith to attend their duty.

On motion of the Secretary, it was voted to choose a Committee of five to take into consideration the subject of establishing a Press devoted entirely to the interests of the Mechanics, and to prepare resolutions respecting the same. Jacob Frieze, Alanson Pitcher, of North Providence, Jeremiah H. Curtis, of Exeter, William Storrs, of Windham, Ct. and Ezekiel Aldrich, of Somersworth, were chosen to constitute this Committee.

On motion, it was voted to adjourn to 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—Met according to adjournment, and the following report of the committee on the subject of establishing a Mechanic's Press was read and accepted.

Report as accepted.—Considering it highly expedient and necessary that the Working Men should have a periodical publication of their own to advocate their interests, it is resolved by this meeting,

1. That we highly approve the spirit and principles set forth in the prospectus recently issued for publishing the Artisan, and Laboring Man's Repository.

2. That in behalf of ourselves and those we represent, we will take said publication under our management and control, and extend to it all the aid, patronage and support in our power.

3. That a Committee on publication be chosen, to whom shall be committed the entire management and control of this periodical.

4. That said committee shall consist of thirteen, of whom ten at least shall be persons usually employed at manual labor. The committee shall elect its own Chairman and Treasurer, and fill all vacancies that may happen in its body during the recess of the General Convention. Seven shall constitute a quorum.

5. That said committee shall by a major vote of its members, employ an Editor and Printer, select the time and place of publication, and transact all the financial and prudential concerns of the paper, subject to the revision of the General Convention. The treasurer will keep a book in which he will enter correct copies of all contracts and agreements entered into by the committee or under its direction, and a true account of all receipts and disbursements.—He shall report to the General Convention the state of the funds at each annual meeting of that body, or oftener if they require; and his book or books shall be always open to the inspection of any member of the publishing committee. No disbursements shall be made from the Treasury, but in pursuance of a vote of a major part of the committee.

6. That the funds collected shall be secured, vested and disposed of, as a majority of the committee may determine, and the Treasurer, Printer and Editor shall give such security for the faithful discharge of their trust, as the committee may think proper to demand.

7. That the committee may appoint persons to procure subscribers and collect money for the paper: but in no case shall any one be supplied with the "Artisan," &c. or his name be entered on the books of the office as a subscriber, unless he shall have paid the price of one year's subscription in advance, and for which a Treasurer's receipt will be transmitted to him.

8. The Chairman, Treasurer, Editor and Printer

shall be responsible to the whole committee, for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts, and may be dismissed and others appointed in their place, by a vote of two-thirds of the committee, when they shall be satisfied of a violation of trust. And all appointments, contracts and agreements, made or entered into by the committee, shall be qualified by the conditions of this resolution.

9. The property of the "Artisan, and Laboring Man's Repository," shall be vested in the committee of publication, in trust for the "New England Association of Mechanics and Working Men," and in pursuance of this resolve, the copy right shall be secured in the United States' District in which the paper may be published. And, in order the more effectually to secure to this association the entire control of the publication, neither the chairman of the committee, the treasurer, editor nor printer nor any other person, shall have any interest in its profits, other than a limited number of its columns for advertisements, if necessary, and shall receive stipulated wages for their salaries.

10. The "Artisan" &c. shall be issued as soon as a majority of the publishing committee shall determine. It shall take no stand on political, religious, Masonic, or antislavery subjects, but shall from time to time report from other papers the various political movements of all parties, being pledged to report impartially and correctly both sides of the question, for the purpose of conveying intelligence to its readers; but no comment on either side shall be deemed admissible. It shall be pledged to the following objects:—1. To point out and expose abuses and impositions practiced on Working Men, and promote equal justice between the employer and those in his employ. 2. By all fair and honorable means to labor to obtain for children and youth employed in manufacturing establishments, the means and opportunity for school education. 3. To record in a faithful and impartial manner the passing events of the day, foreign, and domestic. 4. To exhibit as far as they come to hand, all discoveries, improvements and inventions, in science, literature, and mechanic arts. 5. To such articles original and selected, scientific, literary, moral and amusing, as may be thought calculated to instruct and entertain.

The convention then proceeded to the choice of a committee on Publication, and unanimously elected thirteen gentlemen.

The committee appointed to prepare a Constitution reported the following, which was read article by article, and adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the constitution of our free Republic is founded on the great principle of the natural equality of men; and, whereas we believe this principle to be the only rational and consistent basis of a free government, we consider it the duty and privilege of every free citizen, to make use of all honorable means to prevent its subversion. We believe it to be a fact fully substantiated by all history and the experience of mankind, that monied aristocracies have ever proved hostile to this great principle of equality, by creating odious distinctions of rank, inalienable to the interests of the common people, by the monopoly of wealth and power; thus subjecting their natural equals to the dependent condition of servants and slaves; and destructive of civil liberty by withholding the means of knowledge or preventing their exercise; thus perpetuating ignorance and imbecility, with which no nation can be free, without which none can long be holden in the bonds of slavery.

Fully satisfied of the natural thirst of most men for wealth, power and influence, and their disposition to exercise them to their full extent when acquired, and regarding with well grounded apprehension of danger, as we think, the existing state of things in our own country, as the incipient principles of that system that has degraded and enslaved others; we consider it our duty to unite our efforts, to prevent a result so fatal in its consequences.

When the Capitalist, the Merchant and the Manufacturer assume to themselves the absolute and unconditional right of stipulating the prices of labor, and making such deductions from the bills of their workmen, as may suit their own interest—when they assume to themselves the right to extend the hours of labor at pleasure and compel their workmen to submit to their regulations, it does appear to us the result is certain and inevitable. From such a system, if persisted in and permitted we can anticipate nothing short of a complete subjection of the working classes to a state of servile dependence on their employers, for a bare and scanty subsistence and a deprivation of the means of education for their children. It is with regret we witness the rapid prevalence of such an order of things, and we feel fully assured, that without some speedy and efficient check, the poor must eventually become the slaves of the rich.

With these impressions, and confident of their correctness, we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our country and to posterity, to take a firm, manly and decided stand in defence of our rights—to claim the privileges of freemen, and not have our services demanded by others on their own conditions, and our time disposed of at their pleasure, without consulting our interest or happiness, and without regard to our rightful claims.

In this resolution, we disclaim all hostility to the interest of the employer. Our only object is, to promote that reciprocity in the community, without which, no such thing as equal rights can be said to exist—to re-establish the usage by which our labor may be offered and disposed of as any other article in market—to be allowed, in our own behalf, to be consulted as to the prices and hours of labor—that so, we may be enabled to obtain a comfortable livelihood by the reasonable exercise of industrious habits, and our children be afforded the necessary means and opportunity to acquire that education and intelligence absolutely necessary to American freemen. Of these benefits we are now, in part, deprived: and in order, as far as in our power, to remedy and remove the evil, we pledge ourselves to unite our efforts—and for that purpose do hereby agree to

organize ourselves as an association, under the articles of the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Association shall be called the New England Association of Mechanics and Working men.

Art. 2. This Association shall consist of such persons of good moral character, as may sign this Constitution, under such restrictions or regulations, as may hereafter be incorporated into the By-Laws.

Art. 3. Each and every person, that shall sign this Constitution, shall, so long as he may remain a member of the Association, stand pledged on his honor, to labor no more than ten hours for one day, unless on the condition of receiving an extra compensation, at the rate of one tenth part of a regular day's wages, for each extra hour he may labor, over and above the said ten hours per day. And any member offending against the provisions of this article, shall forthwith be expelled.

Art. 4. No person while a member of this Association, shall submit to any deduction in a bill by an employer, nor consent to accept, as payment in full for any bill, a less sum than the full amount thereof: unless by the decision of a court of law, or a body of referees, jointly appointed. And any member offending against the provisions of this article, shall forthwith be expelled.

Art. 5. In each town and manufacturing village, where there may be fifteen members of this association, they shall constitute an auxiliary branch of the same. They shall organize themselves, elect such officers as they may deem expedient, and frame and adopt their own By-Laws, not repugnant to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association. And any members less than fifteen residing in the town or village, may unite themselves with any auxiliary branch they may think proper.

Art. 6. Each auxiliary branch thus duly organized, shall hold a meeting annually on or before the first Thursday in August for the appointment of one or more delegates to represent them in the General Convention. All of which, shall be handed over to the General Secretary, at the annual meeting of the General Convention. It shall also be the duty of all such Secretaries, to correspond with the General Secretary from time to time as they may be directed by their respective associations, or the General Associations, and whenever they may think proper.

Art. 7. The General Convention shall consist of one or more delegates from each auxiliary association, and hold a meeting annually, on the first Thursday of September, at such place as may have been determined on at the next previous annual meeting; and may adjourn from time to time, to such time and place as the majority may determine. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but any member may adjourn from time to time, till a quorum be formed.

Art. 8. At their annual meeting, the General Convention shall elect by ballot, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Prudential Committee to consist of thirteen members to discharge the duties usually devolving on such officers.

Art. 9. For the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses, and to create a fund for the relief of distressed members, and meeting future exigencies, each auxiliary association shall levy and collect a tax of twenty five cents annually, on each of its members. And the money thus collected shall be paid into the General Treasury, at the annual General Convention, to be vested, secured, and disposed of, as the Convention may determine.

Art. 10. The President, or in his absence the Vice President shall preside at all meetings of the General Convention; and in the absence of both of these officers, a President shall be chosen pro tem, and the presiding officer shall have the casting vote only. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, who shall also be the Chairman of the Prudential Committee, to receive, invest and pay out all moneys belonging to the association, as a majority of them may direct at any regular meeting—to report at each annual meeting the state of the funds, and at such other times as he shall be directed by the association—and to keep a just and true account of all his transactions which shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member.

Art. 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the association to correspond with the Secretaries of auxiliary associations, and members of the prudential committee as circumstances may require, and also to call special meetings of the General convention when directed to do so by the president, or requested in writing by fifteen members of the association, or by seven members of the prudential committee.

Art. 12. At each annual meeting there shall be an auditor appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive all demands presented against the associations, and to examine them, and to decide on their correctness and justice, and when of opinion that they should be liquidated, he shall write on the face of them the word audited, to which he shall affix the day, and date, of the month and year, together with his signature and no demand shall be liquidated by the Treasurer that is not thus audited.

Art. 13. It shall be the duty of every member, of this association, to relieve the distressed, and necessities of a brother member, by laying a true history of his case before the association, and if he be found worthy, his necessities shall be relieved by the application of a proper portion of the funds of the association to his wants.

Art. 14. Any alteration or amendment may be made in this constitution, at any annual meeting of the General Convention, each auxiliary association or its Secretary, having been notified of the same in writing, at least four weeks previous to the meeting, at which such alteration or amendment may be proposed, two thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative.

It was then unanimously Voted, that a General Convention shall be holden of the Mechanics and Machinists of New England, on the third Thursday of February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Marl-

boro' Hotel in Boston, Mass. for the purpose of organizing the "New England Association of Mechanics and Working Men" under the above Constitution.

Voted, That all the Mechanics and Working Men in New England be requested to send Delegates to the General Convention at Boston in February next.

Voted, That this meeting be dissolved.
C. W. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
Jacob Frieze, Secretary.

Extract from ED. EVERETT's address before the Charlestown Lyceum, on the Workingmen's party.

"The next inquiry seems to be, who belong to the working men's party? The general answer here is obvious,—all who do the work; or are actually willing and desirous to do it, and prevented only by absolute inability, such as sickness or natural infirmity. Let us try the correctness of this view, by seeing, whom it would exclude and whom it would include.

This rule, in the first place, would exclude all bad men; that is, those, who may work indeed, but who work for immoral and unlawful ends. This is a very important distinction, and if practically applied and vigorously enforced, it would make the working men's party the purest society, that ever existed since the time of the primitive Christians. It is greatly to be feared, that scarce any of the parties, that divide the community, are sufficiently jealous on this point; and for the natural reason, that it does not lie in the very nature of the parties.—Thus, at the polls, the vote of one man is as good as the vote of another. The vote of the drunkard counts one; the vote of the temperate man counts but one. For this reason, the mere party politician, if he can secure the vote, is apt not to be very inquisitive about the temperance of the voter. He may even prefer the intemperate to the temperate; for he persuades the temperate man to vote with him he must give him a good reason—the other will do it for a good drink.

But the true principles of the working men's party require not merely that a man should work, but that he should work in an honest way and for a lawful object. The man, who makes counterfeit money, probably works harder than the honest engraver, who prepares the bills, for those authorized by law to issue them. But he would be repelled with scorn, if he presented himself as a member of the working men's party. The thief, who passes his life and gains a wretched precarious subsistence, by midnight trespasses on his neighbor's grounds; by stealing horses from the stall, and wood from the pile; by wrenching bars and bolts at night, or picking pockets in a crowd, probably works harder, (taking uncertainty and anxiety into the calculation, and adding, as the usual consequence, four or five years in the compulsory service of the State,) than the average of men pursuing honest industry, even of the most laborious kind; but this hard work would not entitle him to be regarded as a member of the working men's party.

If it be inquired, who is to be the judge, what kind of work is not only no title, but an absolute disqualification for admission to the working men's party, on the score of dishonesty, we answer, that for all practical purposes, this must be left to the law of the land. It is true, that under cover and within the pale of the law, a man may do things morally dishonest, and such as ought to shut him out of the party. But experience has shown, that it is dangerous to institute an inquisition into the motives of individuals; and so long as a man does nothing, which the law forbids,—in a country where the people make the laws,—he ought, if not otherwise disqualified, to be admitted as a member of the party.

There ought, however, perhaps to be two exceptions to this principle; one, the case of those, who pursue habitually a course of life, which, though contrary to law, is not usually punished by the law, such as persons habitually intemperate. It is plain, that these men ought not to be allowed to act with the party, because they would always be liable, by a very slight temptation, to be made to act in a manner hostile to its interests,—and because they are habitually in a state of incapacity to do any intelligent and rational act.

The other exception ought to be of men, who take advantage of the law to subvert their own selfish and malignant passions. This is done in various ways, but I will allude to but one. The law put it in the power of the creditor, not merely to seize the property of the debtor, in payment of the debt; but to consider every case of inability as a case of fraudulent concealment, and to punish it as such, by imprisonment. This is often done in a way to inflict the greatest possible pain—and in cases, in which not only no advantage but additional cost accrues to the creditor. A man who thus takes the advantage of the law, to wreak upon others his malignant passions, ought to be excluded, not merely from the working men's party, but from the pale of civilized society.

The next question regards idlers. If we exclude from the working men's party all dishonest and immoral workers, what are we to say to the case of the idlers?—In general terms, the answer to this question is plain, they too must be excluded. With what pretence of reason can an idler ask to be admitted into the association of working men, unless he is willing to qualify himself by going to work, and then he ceases to be an idler. In fact, the man who idles away his time, acts against the law of his nature, as a working being. It must be observed, however, that there are few cases, where a man is merely an idler. In almost every case, he must be something worse—such as a spendthrift, a gambler, or an intemperate person; a bad son, a bad husband, and a bad father. If there are any persons dependent on him for support; if he idles away the time, which he ought to devote to maintaining his wife, or his children, or his aged parents, he then becomes a robber—a man that steals the bread out of the mouths of his own family, and the clothes off their backs; and he is as much more criminal, than the common highway robber,

who takes the stranger's purse on the turnpike, as the rick of duty to our parents and children, are beyond those of common justice between man and man. But I suppose it would not require much argument to show, that the person, who leaves to want those whom he ought to support, even if he does not pass his idle hours in any criminal pursuit, has no right to call himself a working man.

There is a third class of men, whose case deserves consideration, and who are commonly called busy-bodies. They are as different from real working men, as light is from darkness. They cannot be men, as light is from darkness; they are never at rest; nor yet called idlers, for they are merely busy-bodies, and are prompted in their officious, flustering, unproductive activity, by no bad motive and no malignant passion, they cannot, perhaps, be excluded from the party, though they have really no claim to be admitted into it. But here, too, the case of a mere busy body scarce ever occurs. This character is almost always something more—a dangerous gossip, a tattling mischief-maker, a propagator, too frequently an inventor, of slander. He repeats at one fireside, with additions, what he heard at another, under the implied obligation of confidence—he is commonly in the front rank of all uneasy and inconsiderate movements, safely entrenched behind his neighbor, whom he pushes into trouble—and he is very fond of writing anonymous libels in the newspapers, on men of whom he knows nothing. Such men, and there are too many of them, ought to be excluded from the party.

Shutting out then, all who work dishonestly, and all who do not work at all, and admitting the busy bodies with great caution, the working men's party comprehends all those, by whom the work of the community is really done—all these who, by any kind of honest industry, employ the talent, which their Creator has given them. All these form one great party, one comprehensive society, and this by the very law of our nature. Man is not only, as I observed in the beginning, a working being, but he is a being, formed to work in society—and if the matter be carefully analysed, it will be found, that civilization, that is, the bringing men out of a savage into a cultivated state, consists in multiplying the number of pursuits and occupations—so that the most perfect society is one, where the largest number of persons are prosperously employed, in the greatest variety of ways. In such a society, men help each other, instead of standing in each other's way. The farther this division of labor is carried, the more persons must unite harmoniously, to effect the common ends. The larger the number, on which each depends, the larger the number to which each is useful.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MECHANIC.

NO. I.

REMARKS ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF A TOWN, AND CITY FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Both convenience and necessity have taught mankind that in the first stages of population in countries and districts—small divisions under some distinct form of government must soon be made, as a medium by which to give efficacy to national or sectional laws; or, like as well as every thing which tends to its comfort and prosperity would be left a prey to the bold, the cunning, or the strong.

Accordingly a division in most countries in the early stages of population is made into towns—varying in territory according to circumstances. A class of division is at first the only one practicable, and for a time answers the design, and is sufficient for the necessities, and even prosperity of the community. But by the time a very few thousands are concentrated within the limits of a town, the cumbersomeness of town government begins to be felt—individuals find they cannot conveniently come together so often as they are called, and they learn also that it is unsafe not to come—some motive however already prevails with most to leave public affairs to others no better qualified, or to nobody; till they begin to desire some more simple and easy mode than that which calls the whole together to perform each separate act, or leaves the public interest unattended to, or what is worse, to be directed by a few who have probably some private interest conflicting with the public good, and who are in no way responsible for the public consequences of their acts. Still, however, the evil in the form of non-attendance in most cases, continues—the industrious man is apt to argue thus, however incorrectly:—If I attend the whole of the average number of town meetings, I shall lose in time ten dollars annually—and my attendance will not probably turn the scale on what I think the right side—and if it should, probably my proportion of the public benefit to be obtained, would not be worth so much as my time—the quiet, the timid or the indolent man, does not find it necessary to reason so far as this, to keep him away from a place of excitement and anxiety—but population increases—Public Good requires that purchases of property should be made for public purposes—sometimes this must be done to a large amount, and secrecy as to the design is indispensable, or sellers will obtain almost what prices they please. But the perplexed agent finds that no such authority can be obtained without communicating the knowledge to every body, the seller among the rest; that the town has decided, that they will buy certain lands or buildings. He finds therefore the town pays with a vengeance for what it buys—the reflecting inhabitant sighs again at the difficulties in the town affairs, but comforts himself with thinking, I have no particular oppressor to trample upon me, and I have the power to vote, if I please, on every subject. He braces himself anew under his apprehended irremediable evils of town government, till some important question draws together as large a portion of the voters as the place of meeting will accommodate. There he meets six or eight hundred out of more than two thousand voters—this is all the place of meeting will accommodate; and this is twice as many as can assemble to any purpose—here perhaps, as a modest man, he takes his stand at a distance from the moderator—he listens with interest to him who has the speaker's stand; but he cannot hear a syllable—he ventures to draw nearer; but still can hear only a scattering word—some of his neighbors are either talking or laughing, or near the chairman they are perhaps clapping or scolding, or it may be hissing the unpopular speaker—but still our inhabitant scarcely learns the nature of the proposition before the meeting—here he secretly comments on the conveniences of town meetings—he sees the chairman in the only situation where a

speaker can be heard by most of the audience, even if he were favored with stentorian lungs; and that not one third of the first one third of the town voters can hear any one else. In his disappointment, a random thought crosses his mind—could not a plan be executed of meeting in wards to discuss and to vote? But he is deterred from pursuing the thought, by the apprehended despotic nature of a city government, and again braces himself to bear unavoidable, and as he thinks, unchangeable evils.

His attention is next turned to some unfaithful officer of the town—but he finds no shorter way to remedy the evil than to bring before a town meeting, the name of another candidate—but he cannot spend much time to electioneer, and the unfaithful wood measurer or police officer, or whoever he may be, has political or other friends—and he prevails in spite of dishonesty, and is re-elected—he observes perpetual expense in alternately raising and lowering the roads, and doing and undoing, in every way but that which will be permanent—but the undertakers receive little or nothing, and little fault can therefore be found with this economical waste—he sees property in some cases escape taxation, and in other cases property unequally taxed—but what is to be done, or even said?—The Assessors have already labored without pay, or with inadequate compensation; and they have on the whole done as much as could reasonably be expected. He thinks of the morals of the rising generation, and is pained to hear that resorts for the drunkard, the gambler and the lewd, are rapidly multiplying—but he knows that no sufficient impulse to remove, or even restrain these can be expected from seven or eight men who receive no pay—whose power whatever it may be, is poorly defined—and who are neither paid for the service, nor clothed with sufficient authority to cure the evils; and who therefore will neither be at the pains, nor hazard their popularity by a bold and persevering assault on places of vice.

Much further might we go in enumerating the evils and tracing the silent reasoning of our townsmen on the subject; but we proceed to make application of these remarks to the town of Portland—Have we not yet had sufficient experience of opening and closing, and re-opening roads? And of doing and undoing in all quarters? Have we not suffered long enough the nightly wanton depredation and mutilation of property, especially the ornamental; and long enough looked over a code of unexecuted laws, to rouse ourselves, and inquire in earnest if we cannot be relieved of our difficulties?—We say it can be done, and at a trivial expense in comparison with the many and great advantages we shall obtain. A CITIZEN.

We admit the following communication from "Observer," not that we adopt his views, but for the purpose of giving him and others an opportunity of expressing publicly an opinion, upon a subject of high importance. We were truly astonished that so few votes were cast. A question of such moment should have demanded a full expression of public opinion. If a majority is against the measure now, they should say so, and not content themselves with the reflection, that this is not the final trial. It would have been an easy matter for a majority of our citizens to have acted upon this subject, and either set it at rest, or present it to the Legislature, with more votes in favor of it than about one sixth of the whole number. The friends of the charter probably thought the vote would have been more full—else we doubt not, a larger number would have rallied.

(For the Mechanic.)

On Monday last I attended a town meeting in Portland, the object of which was, to ascertain the sense of the legal voters, whether a city form of Government was preferable to a town form. Previous notice had been given, that the question on acceptance of a city charter which had been reported to the town and published for the information of the citizens, should be taken by yeas and nays.

The meeting being called to order, a Mr. E. who I understood was a lawyer, moved a number of amendments to the charter, whether beneficial or not, I did not learn, and his hearers seemed very indifferent about them, as he was careful to inform them, that even if his amendments were adopted, he still would oppose the charter. This seemed to be generally considered as new and by some an improper course.—Mr. E. was replied to by a Mr. G. another lawyer, who declared he had recently received new light on this subject, having formerly been opposed to a city form of government, but now for the first time, in favor of it. That all who were now opposed to the city charter and his views on the subject, were likened to those who opposed the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789, and who were overcome by their fears and apprehensions of imaginary evils and destitute of that enlightened patriotism, which could see what never had been seen. Some of the citizens did not consider this a happy allusion, for if the city form of Government was calculated to produce to the town all the benefits and advantages which the Constitution had produced to the U. S. they were sensible there was little or no similarity between the confederation or Continental Congress and the town government. The former having no power to levy and collect a tax on the people of the U. S. and the latter having the power to assess and collect taxes on the citizens of the town, as every person owning property in the town sensibly felt. The original friends of the adoption of the constitution had much to hope and nothing to fear by its being adopted and going into operation. It contained provisions within itself for its amendments. And should it, on trial, not produce the good intended, nothing was lost, for the old government, the confederation, was not only inefficient, but positively bad. Not so the town government. Mr. G. was no doubt aware of this, as he did not attempt to doubt out a single evil which existed in the town government or in its administration. And therefore every one took the liberty of inquiring, what benefits, under these circumstances, can result from adopting the proposed city charter?

When Mr. G. closed his observations, there seemed a strong inclination for the city charter,

and against Mr. E's amendments. The question being put on the amendments they were lost by a very large majority. On closing the poll there appeared 460 in favor of the new charter and 400 against it. The friends of the city charter were evidently disappointed and mortified at the result. For before the poll was closed they boasted of having two, if not three in favor to one against the city government. But the town voted to instruct their Representatives to endeavor to obtain from the Legislature, at their ensuing session, a city form of government. Their endeavors may or may not be successful. I am not inclined to believe the Legislature will be very ready to grant the request, when it is considered that there are more than two thousand voters in the town, and only 460 appeared in favor of an alteration in its form of government. Should a city charter be granted by the Legislature, there is little or no doubt the legal voters would refuse to accept it by a respectable majority. If there are any evils in the town government or its administration, at the present time, it is a prevalent and well founded opinion, that they may be remedied by the selection or by the town when assembled.

It is believed there is not a town or city on the continent under better regulations than the town of Portland. Then why this desire of change, for every change in itself is unsafe and dangerous, and should never be made unless some positive and certain good is to be had. And the only thing admitted by all which will follow the proposed change is a very great increase of expenses. When people stand well they should stand still.

OBSERVER.

We are pleased to have an answer to a question we some time since put respecting the working men; and although "A Mechanic," acknowledges himself dead, we think he manifests strong and well marked symptoms of returning life.

We cannot answer for any towns, (positively) but our own, in regard to the votes cast for Mr. Dunning. Here he received more than one hundred votes, and undoubtedly received many in other towns, but either a return was not made correctly by the selectmen, else the Governor and Council set them down as scattering, thinking it of but little consequence, to enumerate the votes on the working men's ticket. It is probably known to the Brunswick working men, that a portion of those who attended our convention at Gray, and agreed to our measures, afterwards met, and got up a ticket *sui generis*, i. e. a Jackson working-men's ticket—which took many votes from our ticket.

Mr. Editor—in your paper of the 17th inst. an inquiry is made "Where are the working men? Are they dead, &c. To the inquiry I find it necessary for one (at least so far as my knowledge extends) to answer in the affirmative. The reasons which induce the belief are briefly these, viz. First a want of independence in the working classes, which is almost sufficient to constitute a dead mass in a political point of view. We do not exercise that freedom and independence which our constitution and laws guarantee to us. We do not act as if we believe all men are born free and equal, but on the contrary, exhibit too much of the *spaniel* to those whom fortune or dishonesty has placed above us in point of wealth or learning. We are apt to think that we are dependent on them for our support without once dreaming that the contrary is the fact; and unless this delusion can speedily be done away, little hope can be entertained for us as working men however much may be projected or desired. One thing is certain, which is, that the working classes must learn to respect themselves, before they can demand it of those whom they have always acknowledged to be their superiors, if not in so many words, it has been done in actions which speak louder and plainer than words. Another reason is that the working classes are actuated by a dishonorable jealousy one of another. If one of their own class is a candidate for an office of profit, honor or trust, how often do we hear remarks made by his own class, prejudicial to his interests—and for no other reason perhaps than that his acquisitions and qualifications by means of his own industry, is superior to their own.

Is it not a fact that too many working men under the influence of this unnatural jealousy, will give their votes to the veriest purse proud aristocrat in the realm rather than to one of their own class? I would not if I could help it, be uncharitable, but facts are stubborn things; and under this view of the case I am constrained to say, that were it not that the aristocracy are sometimes more magnanimous in rendering to Cesar the things which are Cesar's, than the working men themselves, not one of a thousand of nominated working men, in my opinion, would ever be permitted to participate in the honors or emoluments of an office. Have we not in fact given up the privilege of governing ourselves, who are a vast majority, to a privileged few? and are we not content ourselves to be permitted to hoe our corn—go to meeting, and to do as we are bid? Yes! I think all must acknowledge this to be the fact; and I for one am not surprised that it is so when I take a view of the system of education which is pursued in our colleges and other institutions of learning in our country. Let the children of the rich and learned be culled out of our primary schools, and placed in private ones above the means of the working classes, as has been the case for years past, and at the same time let them be taught to regard the children of the working classes as their inferiors while the children of the working class are suffered, permitted or instructed (it matters not which) to look up to those who are favored with better opportunities as their superiors and let them all grow up to manhood with these notions about them, and it will require no gift of prophecy to foretell that twenty or fifty years will find us precisely in the situation we are now. Nothing but equal and universal education can in my opinion, cure the evils above described. Hence the necessity of every working man being up and doing. But we are asleep—politically dead.

Having hinted at some of the natural causes which

have and are now operating against the interests of the working-men in general, I pass to notice one of a local nature, which has operated to discourage and dishearten the working-men in this section of the County.

It is this—Some time last June, a call was made on the working men of the several towns in the county of Cumberland through the columns of your paper to send delegates to Gray on the 4th of July, then approaching. A few stepped forward regardless of the sneers and frowns of the leaders of the two political parties, and procured the printing of hand bills which were circulated through the town, calling on the working men to assemble for the purpose stated in your paper, which resulted in a very respectable meeting, where resolutions were passed and delegates chosen to Gray, who attended to that duty—thereby incurring some expense to themselves having to attend twice—the first having failed of doing the business required. But they met these expenses promptly, believing that the working men in the western part of the county were honest in extending to them an invitation, and they governed themselves accordingly. About eighty delegates appeared. A friendly interchange of sentiment took place among them. A list of Senators were agreed upon with but two dissenting votes. The man brought forward by the Brunswick delegation for the section of the county was Col. John A. Dunning, one of our most respectable citizens; in every respect qualified to fill the office of Senator, and withal a practical farmer. The convention were convinced as we thought, that he was a suitable person to receive their suffrages, and we, on our part were satisfied with those nominated for the other sections of the county—and when the time came for voting, we supported them in good faith, notwithstanding every art was put in requisition by the leaders of the two great political parties to make us believe that the working men of Portland was playing us a trick. These suggestions were rejected by us with disdain; and every working man who had independence enough to quit his old political leaders voted for the whole senatorial ticket nominated by the working men's convention at Gray, without regard to their former politics.

Now under all these circumstances how shall we be able to account for the fact that Col. Dunning received but 32 votes, just what was given him by his own townsmen, and no more! While others on the same list received over 900! What can we say? What shall we think?

There is a mystery in this business which the working men of Brunswick has a right to expect to see cleared up. We feel that our interests have been betrayed by some means unknown to us, and we want light by which to discover the lurking places of our betrayers, that we may be the better able to avoid them in future. A MECHANIC.

Brunswick, Dec. 26, 1831.

Working Men's Advocate.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31 1831.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The proprietors of the MECHANIC would respectfully inform their patrons that they have made an arrangement to change the appearance and size of this publication, commencing with the next number. The paper will be enlarged to a super royal sheet, and its title partially changed. But its price will not be increased, and its character will remain essentially the same. We trust the change will be entirely satisfactory to our subscribers, as they will receive at least a third more reading matter than heretofore, with more variety perhaps, but always advocating the leading principles for the advancement of which this paper was established. The paper, considering its size and quantity of matter, will be by far the cheapest paper in the State.

Philosophical Lectures.—On Thursday evening last Mr. Adams gave a free lecture introductory to a short course which he will continue at his school room in Free Street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evening of next week, and the Wednesday and Friday evening of the week following. Tickets, at one dollar for the course, may be obtained at Hyde's and Colman's.

The various properties and composition of the atmosphere, its relation to animal and vegetable life, and its agency in the early form of the steam engine, in connection with an accurate description of the modern improved engine, by well constructed diagrams, will form prominent topics of discussion in his lectures. Having a complete pneumatic apparatus, in connection with a perfect knowledge of his subject, his lectures cannot fail to be useful and instructive.

Professor Cleaveland we learn, will not lecture to our citizens this winter on chemistry in consequence of the weakness of his eyes. Is there no one else who can give as a course of lectures on this science, which is both useful and amusing.

The number of patents that have been issued since the commencement of the present year, to the 1st Dec. is 5407, and since the establishment of the Patent Office in 1790, 6911, of which 5951 remain unrewarded. The Secretary of State observes, that a number of additional clerks will be necessary to do the business of this office, and recommends that the fee for obtaining patents be increased, in order to check the numerous applications from persons whose alleged improvements have no claims to originality.

Mr. Walter Lowrie has been re-elected as Secretary of the U. S. Senate by a vote of 40 to 1.

Mr. Holmes' Resolution.—"That the Secretary be directed to cause to be made a map of the disputed N. E. Boundary, showing the territory in dispute, and exhibiting the marks and movements, natural and artificial, and to cause lithographic impressions thereof to be executed for the use of the Senate;" has been accepted.

Mr. Wirt has been dangerously ill at Baltimore, but is now expected to recover.

Pensioners. There are now in this United States 1101 pensioners, Revolutionary and Invalid.

Hats.—The amount of hats manufactured in U. S. yearly, is valued at ten millions five hundred thousand dollars; ten millions of which are required for home consumption. Fifteen thousand men and boys and three thousand females are employed in the manufacture of this article, who receive four millions two hundred thousand dollars.

The mercury stood at 20 deg. below zero on Tuesday morning, week, at Norridgewock, Me.

A coal mine, is supposed to have been recently discovered, at Braintree, Mass.; 10 or 12 miles from Boston, which promises an inexhaustible supply.

It was rumored at Washington last Saturday that John Randolph was shot in a duel by a Mr. Chubb.

The family of Mr. Noyes, of Boston are considered as out of danger from the effects of the poison.

The population of Lower Canada is 500,000.

Town Meeting. At the opening of the town meeting on Monday last, to act on the question of accepting a city charter, some amendments were offered and supported by Mr. Emery, and opposed by Mr. Greenleaf. The poll was kept open to receive the ballots for and against the charter, till half past ten o'clock, when they were declared as follows:

Yeas	460
Nays	400
In 1829, at the close of the polls, they were declared	
Yeas	489
Nays	347

MONSIEUR IN REBELLION. The Western Freeman, (published at Shelbyville, Tenn.) of the 6th inst. has the following:—"We have been credibly informed, that there has been a considerable excitement among the citizens of Fayetteville, Tenn. within a few days past, in consequence of the discovery of a plot, among the negroes in that place and its vicinity, for an insurrection, all the particulars of which we have not yet heard.—The plot was discovered by a female slave, who, it appears had honestly enough to communicate the base designs of the blacks to some white person, perhaps her master. Their object was to set fire to some building, and to kindle the confusion of the citizens, to seize as many guns and implements of destruction as they could procure and commence a general massacre.

Barricade. In Kingston, N.H. night of the 10th inst. according to the Essex News-Letter, a barricade was committed in the Congregational Church, by some wretches who tore up the great bible and hymn books, broke open the chest containing the sacramental vessels, mutilated and compressed them, and in mockery arranged them before the altar, besides other blasphemous mockeries too disgusting to mention: No motive can be assigned for this monstrous act.

A National Temperance Movement.—It is proposed and the effort has already been commenced, to put a copy of a circular, urging the abandonment of the use of ardent spirits, into the hands of every family in the Union. Accompanying this circular will be a pledge, which all will be requested to sign; and thus the whole nation, except those who singly, and upon their own responsibility refuse, will become enrolled upon the side of total abstinence. To accomplish this object, two millions copies of the circular will be required. This will cost \$15,000. It is expected that individuals in New York State will assume the whole responsibility of printing the quantity of Circulars required, and sending them without delay to the State Societies, trusting that they will refund. Generosity like this might be expected from a state which has excluded all others in its efforts in behalf of the temperance reform.—*Jour. of Hum.*

Petitions it is said, are pouring into the Legislature of Virginia, praying for an amendment of the National Constitution by which Congress shall be invested with the power of appropriating money to purchase and liberate slaves, and transport them and persons of color to Africa: Other petitions, without invoking the aid of the general government, insist on the same general object.

The Augusta (Geo) Courier says: "It is thought the Senate will arrest the bill which has passed the House for the immediate survey and occupation of the Cherokee lands in this state."

Fire.—On Saturday night last a fire occurred in a story building at the corner of Washington and Newbury place, Boston, occupied by Marsh, Capen & Lyon, as a Bookstore, and Griffin & Co. as a Printing Office. The building was entirely consumed. Loss estimated at fifteen thousand dollars—thirteen thousand insured. Mrs. Hale's Magazine was published at this office. Messrs Gray & Brown had, in the building, printed sheets of the American Annual Register, of the estimated value of \$2,000—no insurance.

Fuel for the Poor.—Thirteen hundred dollars were collected in two days, last week, at Salem, to purchase fuel for the poor.

A meeting house in New-York was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire caught from a neighboring chimney. Five thousand dollars were insured on the house.

A slave-dealer at the south who advertises for 100 SLAVES, says that he may be found at "Sinner's Alley." This is a very proper location for a slave-dealer.

A Child Proven.—On Sunday the 18th, a child of about seven years of age was found dead upon a way in Spring Garden, Philadelphia, wrapped in a dry cloak, and ordinarily dressed. As no one came to claim the corpse, it was disposed of according to law. Since Sunday a bell-man has been employed to search for a lost child of the above description, which had been sent on an errand on Saturday the 17th.

The voyage of the schooner Two Marys which arrived at New York from London, on Saturday last, was one of unusual hardship. The schooner is a Baltimore clipper of about 159 tons burthen, long, low, shallow, sharp and narrow; of course calculated to be very wet on deck. In favorable light wind, such vessels are swift sailers, but poorly able to contend with tempestuous and adverse gales.—She was in the latitude of Bermuda for twenty days without being able to make headway at all. After nearing our coast she was twice blown off. For more than forty days the crew have been on a stinted allowance, the latter part of the time, of one hard biscuit a day. Their clothes became entirely worn out. But they had some good fortune. Three vessels spoke them and supplied their wants in part. In the cargo were a quantity of undressed goat skins, from which they manufactured suits of clothes; including buskins and caps. Their appearance on coming to the wharf, their emaciated forms wrapped in such a dress, was singular enough. A dog on board, showed their scanty allowance, and though reduced to a skeleton, is yet alive. The sailors say they were keeping him for Christmas dinner.

(Journal of Com.

We are informed, and are happy to state for the convenience of the public that passage over the Old town Bridge has been free of toll, from the 12th inst. and will so continue till the breaking up of the ice above the falls in spring.

Danger paper.

On Friday morning 28d inst. the saddlers shop of Gen. Williams, on Fish-street took fire. By much exertion it was extinguished, without the destruction of the building, though considerably damaged.—*ib.*

The dwelling house of Dr. — Adams of No. 8, was burnt on the night of the 9th inst. with a considerable quantity of grain, and other winter stores.—*ib.*

LENDING PAPERS.—The following remarks on this subject, from the Vermont Chronicle, meet our approbation:

"Some editors complain bitterly of this practice—but we do not. True, we are better pleased when a man subscribes, than when he borrows. It is, in most cases, more manly, as well as more for our profit.—But if your neighbor will not take the paper himself, why, lend him yours, if you can spare it; and we will endeavor to make it so pleasing and instructive, that he will subscribe by and by. And if this should not be the case, his family will have the benefit."

Flax Factory burnt. The flax factory at Frankford, near Philadelphia, belonging to Messrs. Garsed, Raines, & Co. was destroyed by fire on Monday morning; which was communicated accidentally by the man employed to kindle the fires for warming the building. Insured, but not fully. This factory was provided with the improved English machinery, and has made shoe-thread and sail-twine with complete success. It will be rebuilt immediately.

At a meeting of citizens of Brooklyn (N. Y.) held a few days since, it was resolved expedient to adopt a City form of Government. A committee was appointed to make application to the Legislature for that purpose.

The Cherokee Delegation consisting of Mr. Ridge, Mr. J. Martin, and Mr. Coody, have arrived at Washington. Another account says the Delegation consists of Messrs Rudge, Van & Boudnot.

W. Brown, charged with larceny, and breaking prison with Mina, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment for the first offence, and one for the second.

Considerable quantities of wood have been brought into the city in wagons from the neighboring towns, and men are continually employed in conveying good wood across the Delaware, upon the ice.—*Phila. Gaz.*

LAMENTABLE.

On Friday night, 9th December, a man in Minot, who has been in the habit of excessive drinking, lay out in the cold from about seven in the evening till next morning; and when found his feet and legs were so frozen, that amputation was thought necessary to save his life, accordingly his legs were taken off some below his knees, and there was encouraging prospects of his recovery; but the event has proved unfavorable, and he was buried on the 21st. He was a very promising and amiable youth, but strong drink has been his ruin, and has brought him to an untimely death. He was rising forty years of age, and has left a respectable family.

Zion's Ad.

Mr. Stephen Patten, Bookseller, was knocked down and run over by a horse and sleigh on Tuesday evening last, and severely injured, having two of his ribs and collar bone broken.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Arnold presented the petition of Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, in the State of Tennessee. The petition, Mr. A. remarked, presented several new and interesting questions, which would, no doubt, at some period not far distant, call forth the action of the House. He therefore moved the petition be read; which was ordered by the House, and it was read accordingly.

It contained five distinct propositions—1st. That, to all actual subscribers, newspapers and pamphlets, not exceeding one sheet, should pass through the mail free of postage.

2d. That all owners of printing presses and types, and all persons actually working and employed as printers, should be permitted to receive their letters free of postage.

3d. That the two cents at present allowed to postmasters for delivering free letters be dispensed with.

4th. That, as soon as the National debt shall be paid off, the whole expense of the Post Office Department be defrayed out of the general fund. This proposition, he presumed, would meet the views of gentlemen, who are so much alarmed to know what shall be done with the accruing and increasing revenue.

5th. The fifth proposition he considered a very important one. It was, that all the printers throughout the United States should be permitted to publish the Laws of the United States, and the Advertisements of the Post Office Department, and that each should receive one hundred dollars for such publication. Every man in this country was presumed to know the law, and he was held amenable to the law, as knowing it. Such being the fact, he thought that much pains should be taken to let those who were subject to the laws know what the laws were. As at present promulgated, there was not, he would venture to say, one man in a thousand who ever saw the laws that were enacted. Mr. A. concluded by moving that the petition be laid on the table and printed; which motion was agreed to by the House.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

The following resolution was transmitted by Mr. Heister, and lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to furnish to this house a statement of the annual amount of postage received on newspapers and periodicals for the preceding five years, designating the amount received on each; also his views on the expediency or inexpediency of abolishing the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or either of them.

Mr. Holmes resolution, "enquiring of the President of the U. S. whether any negotiation had been commenced, proposed, or intended, in regard to the N. E. Boundary," was after some remarks, by consent, transferred to the executive Journal.

Foreign.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN ENGLAND.

Proposals for the Whigs to arm themselves.

The London Times of Oct. 26th says:

"At the risk of being charged with repetition, we must inculcate upon the people of this country the urgent and even solemn duty of forming themselves into political societies throughout the whole realm, and watching over the progress of the reform question—the advancement it makes in Parliament, the checks, if any, that it may encounter—the circumstances of all descriptions which may directly or indirectly operate upon the success of it, and especially the course of policy pursued by its opponents, until the new bill for the reform of Parliament shall have become the law of the land."

These bodies should be voluntary associations, formed on the principle of a military hierarchy, whom we should call 'Conservative Guards.' They should be drilled and taught the use of a firelock, that they may assist the authorities in repressing popular commotion."

Proposals for the Tory Party to arm themselves.

In the London morning Post of Oct. 21, we find the following article:—

A meeting takes place to-day at the Crown and Anchor, at which the fearful project of organizing the lower orders of the people in armed associations is to be proposed for adoption. The object in view has already been announced with sufficient candor by the leading Radical Journals, according to which armed associations are necessary, in order not only that property may be protected from the violence of the mob, but that those who oppose themselves to the right of the people, may not go unpunished. In other words, it is proposed to shoot or sabre all who venture to take part against the Reform Bill. Awful is the responsibility of those in whom originate such counsels, and of ministers who in their desperation, have sown seeds of dissension, the hour of whose ripening, we tremble to believe, must come. For there is still a party, a numerous and undaunted party, to whom the institutions of their country are dear, and who will not shrink from defending them. Their course is certain. When we hear the heads of our church calumniated, vilified and insulted, because like men of honor, they were noble minded enough to do their duty—when we see the Bishop of London prevented by a set of miscreants [for no better character do men deserve who make the house of God an arena for political strife] from preaching the very Gospel which we cherish and profess—when we behold the hero of our country, the unconquered warrior, the exalted statesman, exalted at by the crown, denounced by the democracy, and insulted by thousands for whose welfare he has so often fought and conquered—when we hear the most sacred institutions of our country threatened with destruction, and the aristocracy of England, an aristocracy which has for ages proved the best defence of British honor and of British glory, stigmatized as tyrannical, and designated as unworthy to maintain its privileges—when we behold all that is evil and impractical promulgated, all that is good and established despised, and above all, when we hear the organs of the ministry, urging the supporters of that ministry to resort to arms against their opponents—then do we feel it our duty to respond to the cry, and address the Tories of England in a similar strain. Form yourselves into associations! Frame them on a principle of military hierarchy, capable of resorting to arms in case of attacks by tumultuous mobs on persons, habitations of goods, but not appearing or acting as armed bodies until self preservation, or the protection of neighbors, shall require it of you.

Such, Tories of England, is our advice to you; so should you act, the very moment you hear of one association or one political union adopting the proposed measures. That the church of England cannot be overthrown, nor its just rights trampled upon without the shedding of blood is certain; that the aristocracy of England cannot be deprived of their legal privileges, nor the House of Peers of its legislative authority, without the shedding of blood is certain; that the Tory spirit of England, a spirit which is ever closest to the monarch's throne, faithful to the real interests of the country, staunch to the church, and firmly attached to the aristocracy, cannot be conquered without the shedding of blood, is certain. Dare the Government risk it? Will the reformers insist upon it? If they do, which God forbid, it will be found that there are yet, thousands of stout hearts and unflinching arms in England ready to be united in defence of that church and that aristocracy; and that there are those who would rather die with the loss of our national honor and of all they value, than live to forfeit those sacred rights which they inherit from their fathers, and which they feel bound by every tie to bequeath unshaken to their children. Hear us, my Lord Grey! hear us, Lord Brougham! for we know that we speak the sentiments of millions.

An ice-breaker is being constructed in Baltimore, by which every obstruction from ice will be overcome, and vessels, have a safe and easy entrance and exit from the port, in spite of the blocking orders, of Admiral Frost.

Memorials are in preparation and will be presented to congress for a repeal of the duty on coal. It will afford much relief to the unfortunate poor should this duty be repealed.

Dec. 22, was the 210th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, Mr. Samuel R. Hodges, of Salem, (Mass.) to Miss Jane R. Killen.

In Turner, Mr. Franklin Gillett to Miss Elvira Gilbert—Mr. Palmer Elliot, of Livermore, to Miss Jane M. Briggs—Mr. William H. Torrey to Miss Mary H. Howe.

In Brownville, Mr. Eliezer A. Jenks to Miss Eliza G. Brown, daughter of Francis Brown, Esq.

In N. Gloucester, 22d, by Elder Robert C. Starr, Mr. John Cobb of N. Yarmouth, to Miss Mary G. Merrill of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, Rev. CHARLES JENKINS, Pastor of the Third Congregational Society in this town, aged 45. (Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the meeting house.)

In this town, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Henry Dyer, aged 43 years.

In Gray, 5th ult Mr. Samuel Mayall, aged 60.

In Lovell, Mr. John Andrews, formerly of this town, aged about 60.

In Scarborough, Dec. 22, Maj. William Hasty, aged 78—and on the 28th, Mrs. Anna, consort of Maj. H. about the same age.

In Cumberland, 26th, Mrs. Sally D. wife of Mr. John Gardner, aged 27, formerly of this town.

In Sebago, 20th, Mrs. Rosannah, wife of Robert Martin, aged 70.

In North Yarmouth, widow Mary Haskell, aged 70. Mr. Eliezer Hill, aged 67, found dead in his bed in the morning. Same day, Mr. Ezra Perry, aged 74.—While cutting wood, he suddenly fell, and almost instantly expired. Same day, Mr. William Bockman, aged 87.

In Gardiner, 24th, suddenly, Miss Hadassah Larrabee, daughter of Mr. William B. Larrabee, of Scarborough, aged 20.

In Farmington, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Joseph Norton, aged 41.

SCHOOL.

THE next term of J. HACKER'S School will commence on Monday, Jan. 2. The number of pupils will be limited at 25.

\$5 PR. TERM OF 12 WEEKS. An Evening Class can be instructed, if application be made immediately, at the School Room, No. 8, Morton's Buildings, Main Street. Portland, Dec. 27, 1831.

CABINET FURNITURE.

WHITTEN & RICH, continue to manufacture at their stand Shaw's Building Temple Street, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, which they warrant to stand firm and do good service.

Also, Chairs of various kinds for sale at very low prices.

A few thousand feet of Birch BOARDS & JOIST wanted in exchange for FURNITURE.

WINDOW GLASS, & CO.

N. MITCHELL & Co. have just received a good assortment of WINDOW GLASS of all sizes; NAILS; HOLLOW WARE, CHAIR TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. which will be sold low. March 19.

NOTICE.

THREE Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a genteel family in Court street, if application be made soon. Enquire at this Office. Oct. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber continues to execute SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, VARNISHING &c. at his Rooms Exchange Street, 2 doors above Branch Bank. W. CAPEN.

SABBATH SCHOOL CLASS BOOK,

AND MALCOLM'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington St Boston, have published the second edition of the Sabbath School Class Book, and the third edition of Malcolm's Bible Dictionary.

This Class Book contains copious exercises on the Old and New Testaments, references being made to the Scriptures for answers. There are also numerous useful notes and intermediate questions, doctrinal, practical, historical, and explanatory, to answers to which, references are made to Malcolm's Bible Dictionary. The Class Book is constructed on a plan which will facilitate the study of the Bible, and render the service both pleasing and profitable. Malcolm's Bible Dictionary is believed to be the best work of the kind extant, and precisely meets the wants of Sabbath School teachers, Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and youth in general. Its object is not to condense the Scripture statements, but to collect information from other sources, and throw light on scriptural subjects.

Both the Class Book and the Dictionary have lately been reprinted in London; and their sale has already been extensive in this country, and they will undoubtedly be demanded in every section of the United States.

Those teachers who wish to examine these works, will be supplied gratis with a copy, by calling on the publishers, Boston.

Price of the Class Book, \$1.50 per dozen
" Malcolm's Dictionary, 6.00
For sale by G. Hyde & Co. and S. Colman, Portland, and Glazier & Co. Hallowell, Bismade & Dole, Augusta. Nov. 9.

TAILORRESSES.

WANTED 10th rate Tailorresses to whom the highest prices will be given—say from \$3 to 4 dollars per week. No JOKING. J. F. BOWES. Nov. 26

POETRY.

From the New York Evening Post.
TO A BRIDE.

There's a smile, fair bride, on thy cheek to night,
And the glance of thy blue eye is bright:
There are sounds of mirth at the banquet board,
Where the goblets flow with red wine poured;
And the grapes are fresh to a clustering vine,
And the soft ripe fruit has a blush like thine;
There is deep felt joy in the festive hall,
For the bridal eve hath a charm for all.
Thine eye should be moist, and thy young heart sad.

Thou wilt leave the scenes of thy childhood's days,
Where thy feet were light to the frolic plays,
And the tones of thine infant voice were heard,
When thy lips gave forth their earliest word;
When thou didst dance with the merry throng,
And attune the harp to thine own sweet song;
When thou look'st on thy home to breathe farewell?
'Tis no time for thee to be blithe and glad,
Thine eye should be moist, and thy young heart sad.

Thy looks are decked with a wreath of flowers,
The fairest culled from the leafy bowers,
As in the days gone by when the sunny curls,
While they hung unbound o'er the marble brow,
Were adorned by a group of laughing girls;
With a grace that marks their beauty now.
Doth thy memory sleep of those happy years!
Are the fountains sealed, that they give no tears?
'Tis no time for thee to be blithe and glad,
Thine eye should be moist, and thy young heart sad.

Thy sisters call shall no more be heard
In the silvery notes of a summer bird;
As she roams abroad o'er the sunny lawn
With the bounding steps of a hunted fawn;
Thou shalt train thy ear to the stranger's voice;
In a far off home can thy soul rejoice!
Wilt thou still smile on though the hour draws near,
When the parting word shall be spoken here?
'Tis no time for thee to be blithe and glad,
Thine eye should be moist, and thy young heart sad.

MISCELLANY.

Reading papers.—An honest farmer, not five miles from this place, was asked why he did not take a paper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died—heaven rest his soul—left me a good many papers, and I haven't read them all through yet."

To extract lamp oil from linen or cotton.—As soon as the oil has been spilt, take the article on which it fell, and immerse it in clean cold water. Let it soak a while, and change the water when the oil begins to float on the surface. Renew the water frequently during several hours, and by this simple process the oil will be gradually and totally discharged without any rubbing or washing. Then dry the article and iron it, and no vestige of the oil will remain; neither will the color be disturbed.

Phosphorus boxes.—The following is a very simple method of preparing phosphorus boxes. Let eight parts of pure phosphorus be put into a large phial and heated in a sand bath so as to dissolve it gently without being oxidized. When it becomes liquid, let four parts of magnesia be added to it: and the whole heated to 90 degrees thermometer Reaumur. The heat must be gradually lowered. When the composition is reduced to 33 degrees it forms a power which is to be kept in bottles well closed. It will ignite common matches.

The Greenlanders suppose, that thunder is caused by two old women flapping seal skins in the moon; and the aurora borealis owing to the spirits of their fathers frisking at football.

Man has 246 bones—the head and the face 63, the trunk 59, the arms 64, and the lower extremities 60. There are in man 201 muscles, or pairs of muscles.

The world is like a vast sea—mankind like a vessel sailing on its tempestuous bosom. Our prudence serves us for sails—the science for oars. Good or bad fortune are favorable or contrary winds—and judgment the rudder. Without this last, the vessel is tossed by every billow, and will find shipwreck in every breeze.

Unassuming modesty and diffidence secure that respect and attention, which is often refused to positive assertion and confidence.

GOING! GOING! GONE!—A. and B. two auctioneers, were remarkably disproportioned in their stature. A. was a mere dwarf, and B. very tall. At a public sale, A. mounted a hog's head partly filled with scotch snuff in bladders, which stood on one end.—As he was repeating one and ten, one and ten going, going, gentlemen—the head gave way, and A. descended out of sight—gone! says B.—and the sneezing of A. left no doubt of the fact, for though out of sight, he was not out of hearing. The effect on the crowd was indescribable.

Slavery in Virginia.—Some members of the Society of Friends in Virginia a few days since petitioned the Legislature for the abolition of slavery. Some of the members were for refusing to take any notice of it, but after debate, the House of Delegates vote to refer it. The Richmond Whig in allusion to the debate says:

It will be observed that the petition of the Friends was referred by a great majority. This is an important step. The question of remote and gradual abolition, is under the consideration of the General Assembly. Circumstances have subdued the morbid sensitiveness which disallowed even public allusion to the topic. Public opinion can now act upon its wishes. Events will demonstrate the groundlessness of apprehension from considering the question of abolition. The people of the Commonwealth will feel emboldened to express their wishes openly and unreservedly; and the practicability of ridding ourselves of an evil which all men confess to be the sorest which ever nation groaned under, will now be tested. We do not know that yesterday will not be celebrated by posterity, as a day entitled to be associated with the Fourth of July, by the benefits which may flow to Virginia from the step then taken.

Escape from fire.—The following account of one of the most simple and as it appears, efficacious modes of escaping from fire, devised, de-

mands a more than ordinary degree of attention. The experiment has been recently tried with success. The apparatus consists of a broad sheet of canvass, with numerous loop holes at the border, to admit the grasp of persons in attendance in the stretching of the sheet. Several persons leaped several times from the roof and other parts of a house, and alighted in perfect safety. The inventor is a Mr. Weeks of Stockwell, (Eng.) Might not such an apparatus form part of the equipments of every fire company?

From the N. Y. Observer.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

London, October 19, 1831.

Prospects of the Establishment—"The Church in danger."

Messrs. Editors—I quoted to you the other day the following prophecy:—"On Saturday the 5th, at 6 o'clock, a. m. the Church Establishment of England was dissolved." And I believed and felt it true. I cannot open my eyes on the present prospects of the Church of England, as a State Establishment, but I too feel with all the certainty of fact, that it is dissolved. "Whom God resolves to destroy, he first infatuates."

Look at the following quotations from a discussion in the House of Lords, on Monday, the 11th inst. the first day of session after the rejection of the Reform Bill. Lord Suffield "confessed, that what had taken place within these few days had caused some change in his opinion respecting the general body of the right reverend Prelates, although his attachment to the Established church remained as strong as ever. He had always considered the existence of the Bishops in that house, as liable to one objection, which was, that they always threw almost the whole weight of their body into the scale of an oppressive and arbitrary Government. But the instant a liberal Government came into power, and proposed liberal and beneficial measures, the right reverend Prelates voted against them." And what does this tell in the place and circumstances where it was delivered?—"The noble Lord was indeed called to order. But the Lord Chancellor, who of course determines questions of order, gave it not only his sanction, but took occasion to deliver himself of the following tremendous discharge of sarcasm, defiance, and prophecy:

"The Lord Chancellor did not think the noble Lord was out of order. The noble Lord was only making observations on the Bishops, to which not only they, but all noble Lords were exposed. The right reverend Prelates did not want to be exempt from observation! [cutting to the quick.] The right reverend Prelates had no doubt acted with the greatest disinterestedness. [tremendous irony.] Good God! [not commendable—profane] to impute to the right reverend Prelates, that they acted from selfish and interested motives! [biting sarcasm.] No! they had with the utmost disinterestedness acted against the present government. [a full and sweeping broadside.] They thought of tripping up the present government. [rather undignified, but nothing more significant—characteristic of the man.] They had a right to do so. [a condescending, gracious allowance, but not the less cutting.] And it could not be imputed to them, that they were actuated by selfish motives, when they acted against the present government, and attempted to trip it up, and probably thought they had tripped it up." [a finished, blighting sneer of ineffable contempt.] And think of the manner too. Nothing can exceed the expressive and amazing power of the Chancellor's modulations of voice and gesture in such a strain. And indeed in any thing else, when he pleases. It is simple, but it cannot be conceived. His voice and manner throw out inconceivably more than his words.

And has it indeed come to this! Where is reverence for my lords, the bishops?—That the people should run upon them is quite natural—to be expected. But that the Lord Chancellor of England, should rise from the Woolsack, and deliver himself of such undisguised contempt, such irony, and virtually sing out such a requiem of their reign, argues a new state of things. If they cannot be protected on their Bench—not even from the artillery of him who occupies the Woolsack—it would seem quite prudent and decent, and only rendering themselves suitable respect, to vacate that place, and undertake their proper office—the cure of souls.

Lord Ellenborough challenged the propriety of the Lord Chancellor's observations, as being out of order. The Bishop of London denied that the Bishops wished to trip up the present Government, and even conferred upon them [a slender compliment]—that they had undertaken one thing for the advantage of the church. The Bishop of Landaff said: "As to the imputations insinuated, if not expressed, that they had voted from interested and selfish motives, he regarded them as idle sounds—as mere echoes of the discordant noises, with which they had been assailed on their entrance into that house." "Discordant noises—on their entrance into that house!" And what does that prove? Was such a thing ever done before?

The Bishop of Exeter—"Defied any of the accusers of the Bishops to show a single instance in which they had voted from interested and selfish motives, although they had been outrageously insulted by a person holding the highest station in office." "It I am wrong," said the Bishop in being so warm, "a little compunction, which certainly argues some virtue." "I trust that the occasion will be some apology." A trumpet petition was presented, and that occasion was taken to hold out, that the clergy, who professed to be averse to all change, were the greatest disturbers of existing rights and institutions, and were spoken of with sarcasm and insult, as being interested and selfish, and engaged in a conspiracy against liberty. They (the Bishops) were ready to brave the clamor of the mob, even when urged on by those, (the ministers) whose duty it was to restrain their ebullitions."

Earl Grey: "This was the most unfounded accusation, that he had heard brought forward against any ministers, by any member of the Bench of Bishops. Whether the attack was personal to himself, or was meant to his noble and learned friend on the Woolsack, he did not know. But when the right reverend Prelate said, that they, (the ministry) or some of them had spoken of the Bench of Bishops with reprobation and sarcasm, he would ask that right reverend Prelate, whether, in the few words himself had just spoken, there was nothing like reprobation, or sarcasm?—As to the annoyances, which the right reverend Prelates might have received from the people, he and his colleagues had done every thing in their power to prevent such annoyances, both as regarded the right reverend Prelates themselves and others, whose votes were most likely to expose them.—He repelled with indignation and the utmost contempt the imputation, that the right reverend Prelate had made with a warmth, which little became the garb he wore, that the ministry had excited the mob to vilify the right reverend Prelates. There was not a syllable of truth in it. It was a most foul calumny. He called on the right reverend Prelate to state the evidence for so foul an imputation."

That must have been a sharp and strong provocation, indeed, to throw Earl Grey so much off from his ordinary staid demeanor—to extort from him such an indignant answer—especially to a Lord spiritual and dignitary of the church. Ordinarily the Bishops are apt to receive deference and courtesy. And Earl Grey himself is uncommonly dignified and courteous. But these are warm times.

My object in making these quotations, is to show that the Bishops have not only lost all respect with the nation at large, but that they are treated with absolute and open contempt in the very place of their installed prerogatives, as political men. Even with all the hereditary attachment of the English to their ancient institutions, it has not been left to this day, for discerning men among them to see the incongruous relations of their church and state, and of the shocking impropriety of constituting ministers of religion, ex officio hereditary senators and legislators of the empire. But their right to that place has never before been openly drawn in question in Parliament. I do not speak of constitutional right. For that is undoubted in the existing order of things. But of the right of propriety. Nor has this right been directly challenged in that place. But the rustling leaves and yielding branches, show which way the wind blows. Considering the Lord Chancellor's ascendancy of influence in the Government over the nation, and the circumstances in which he stood on Monday the 11th, the meaning and character of his descent upon the Bishops on that occasion, in all its relations and bearings, were enough to seal their doom as Lords of the realm—and along with that, (for there will be no stopping till the work is finished) the doom of the church, as a state establishment. Take Earl Grey's language into the account also, relating to this topic, both as incorporated in his speech on the introduction of the Reform Bill, as well as on this particular occasion. This sort of dealing with the Bishops has hitherto been kept out of doors—certainly out of the House of Lords. But the time has now come, when a pouncing and rattling are heard upon the roof which has so long sheltered their prerogatives, and a voice unheard before in that place, except in the days of Cromwell, which they have all forgotten, thunders on their ears, in the very hall of their power, and from the mouth of the Premier of England: "Set your house in order." There can be no mistake in the meaning and tendencies of all this. The people have demanded, and will continue to demand a dissolution of the establishment. And the Government will be compelled to let it crumble into dust. It is true, indeed, that the pending Reform Bill—(I say pending—for although it has fallen, it will soon be up again, and marching onward to its destiny)—it is true that Bill does not invade the church. But the church will come next, or very soon. The folly and infatuation of the Bishops, as recently demonstrated, will hasten their downfall even to precipitation. Let all classes of Dissenters now unite, as they are likely to do, in suffering restraint for tithes, and they may say to the publicans—"Go on if you dare." And the next thing will be, a bill before Parliament to reduce the establishment to the common level.

There has been great speculation here, and various opinions on the question, whether the present ministry would resign on the failure of their great measure, the Reform Bill—and it was thought by many, that there was no alternative besides resignation. It was even said, they would lose all respect, if they should continue a day in office after such failure. The risk to them personally had been imminent indeed, if the failure had been defeat. And as it is, resignation would have been dignified and honorable—and it would have brought the great concern to an instantaneous crisis. But the crisis would have been too awful for any English statesman, loving his country, to risk. And it is the highest proof of the patriotism of the present ministry, that to save the nation from anarchy, they have encountered so great a personal hazard.—Even if they had resigned to be re-instated the next day, the people in all probability would have taken the power into their own hands, or at least made a bloody and desperate push, before a new Government could possibly be formed.—There was no safe course, but the continuance of the same ministry. Now the people are getting to be quiet again, confiding in the Ministry and King, having received satisfactory pledges, that the Bill shall pass, and having seen the evident symptoms of repentance in those Lords who have thus outraged their rights. It was well that the Bill failed, although it was a risk. It has called forth an expression of public opinion, which cannot any longer be mistaken, even by the blindest. And at the next session of Parlia-

ment, which will probably be in a month, the Bill of Reform will come up afresh, and march directly to a triumph, with little opposition.—The victory indeed, is already won, and won more effectually, than if the bill had met with no opposition. And besides this beneficial result at home, the shock of disappointment has hurried on the lingering and unsettled purpose of reform in France, and carried at a single stroke the abolition of all hereditary peerage, by a majority in the Chamber of Deputies of 324 over 86, as you will have seen.

Oct. 21—Parliament was yesterday prorogued by the King in person, to the 22d of November, and the King's speech, as you will see, is very kind and satisfactory to the people. They will now wait with patience the results of the next session of Parliament. The creation of new Peers seems to be abandoned, as unnecessary. And certainly it is very undesirable, not only as a precedent, but as multiplying a privileged body, which the people by and by will not unlikely wish to get rid of entirely; at least qualify and reduce them somewhat, as they have just been doing in France. Yours, &c.

C. & W. C. OSBORNE,
WOULD inform their customers and the public, that they have on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, DOMESTIC, W. I. GOODS, AND GROCERIES,
and will be found at all times ready to wait on those who shall favor them with their custom. Also,
SNUFF AND CIGARS,
of the best quality at wholesale and retail as low as can be had elsewhere.

WANTED,
2000 Bushels of GOOD BARLEY, and all kinds of country produce, for which they will pay Cash or Goods on the most reasonable terms. Fore Street head of Portland Pier.

JAMES F. BOWES,
TAILOR.
No. 8, Exchange Street,—Portland.
PUNCTUALITY in the execution of all orders strictly observed; the past favors of numerous and respectable patrons and friends are gratefully acknowledged, and their continuance most respectfully solicited.

NEW GOODS.
William Gardiner,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS removed from his former stand, to the Store directly opposite, where he has just received a fresh supply of English, French, German and American Broad Cloths, and Cassimeres, a general assortment of Vestings, Gloves, Cravats, Suspensers, Stocks and every article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment.
N. B. W. G. has made arrangements, to employ the best of Workmen, and it will be his purpose to have his work executed with Neatness and Despatch.—Cutting done to order.—Office to let over the above store. Rent low.

W. C. BECKETT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 6 DEERING'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE-ST.
HAS just received a complete assortment of BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, MIX'D, OLIVE, MULBERRY, GREEN, BRONZE GREEN, and DRAB
BROADCLOTHS.
Also, an assortment of BLUE, BLACK, LAYENDER, MIX'D and FASHIONABLE CHECK
CASSIMERES,
LIKEWISE, an assortment of plain and figured VELVET, SILK, SATIN, VALENCIA and MARSEILLES

VESTINGS,
together with an assortment of STOCKS, CRAVATS, SUSPENSERS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, CORDS and TASSELS, NECK PADS, FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.
W. C. B. continues to execute the business of his profession in all its branches.
Garments cut to order at Short notice.
Oct. 29. Gw.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of
ELSWORTH & LANE
and have taken the store in Exchange street opposite the U. S. Bank, and 10 doors from Middle st. where they offer for sale, just received from Boston a variety of

CABINET FURNITURE.
CHAIRS, various kinds, BEDDING, &c. &c.
Also,—will be opening, an assortment of
HARD WARE,
generally used by Cabinet makers, and for family use.
Purchasers are invited to call and see.
NATH'L ELSWORTH.
CALVIN S. LANE.
Oct. 27

ANTHONY DAVENPORT
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he continues at that noted stand, No. 10, Jones' Row, at the sign of the Quadrant, Compass and Watch, where Clocks, Watches, Sextants, Quadrants, Compasses, Spy Glasses, and all other instruments used by seamen, will be repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
N. B. He has also a first rate diamond and will cut glass to any pattern.

PORTLAND CAP MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE CLARK,
MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of CAPS OF ALL KINDS, Also, Fur Gloves, Mittens, and Fur Goods, of every description; warranted of the first quality, and at prices that will not fail to suit pur-
chasers; wholesale and retail.
N. B. Orders directed to B. & A. W. WHITMORE, No. 3, Isley's Buildings, Exchange Street, from any part of the State, will be strictly attended to.
Cash and the highest price paid for FURS